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POETRY.

From the New England Weekly Review.

TO A WAVE.

Foam-crested traverser
Of the mysterious deep,
Whose solemn tones are never hushed,
Whose waters never sleep!
Thou who dost mingle with the depths
Of waters in the sea,
Then mount upon thy course again,
A wanderer new and free!
Answer me—where through ages gone
Thy wanderings thou hast kept—
If chainless and unwearied still
Thy waters ne'er have slept!
Tell me the mysteries which thou
Hast in thy journey seen,
When down the sea's untrodden depths
Thy sunless path has been!
Answer me, blue wave! thou hast been
Where sleep the uncoffined dead—
Where the lost jewels' rays alone
Lighten the slumberer's head.
And of the many sleepers there
Upon that peopled floor,
And of its wealth tell unto me—
What earth ne'er knew before.
And a chiming tone was heard
Bearing an answer low—
"That a mighty power ruleth me
Is enough for thee to know."
"And of the many mysteries
Of the great and boundless sea—
The treasures of its pearly depths
May not be known to thee."
"But learn that he who governs all
Beneath the blessed sky—
Hath bid the eternal sea roll on
In hidden mystery."

MISCELLANY.

Form the Albany Daily Advertiser

GEN. SKRZYNECKI.

Some of our readers have doubtless despaired of pronouncing what would seem the unpronounceable name of this gallant general, who has thus far sustained the perilous cause of Poland. A friend who has supped with Lord Byron, shaken hands with the late Emperor Alexander, been intimate with Marcoradato, and drank sherbert with the Sultan, tells us that it is *Skrzeneske* who has done such wonders before the astonished Balkan crosser, *De-bitch*.

John Skrzynecki was born in Galicia, a province in southern Poland of considerable extent, and is now about 44 years of age; he was educated in Leopold.

In 1806, when Napoleon entered Poland, he found an exulting welcome in the hearts of the inhabitants of that ill-fated and deeply injured country. An animated recollection of the violence which had suppressed their previous struggles against an odious foreign yoke, an inextinguishable hatred against the authors of their grievances and oppression, and that ardent love of liberty so characteristic of this gallant nation, disposed them to have hailed with joyful feelings, not only Napoleon, but Lucifer himself, had he proposed to assist them in regaining the independence of which they had been so unjustly deprived. Skrzynecki was one of the foremost of the daring band which hurried to the field to "strike for their altars and their fires, the green graves of their sires, God and their native land." He abandoned his home and entered the regiment of infantry commanded by Col. Malacowski, now a general of division. In 1809 he served under Prince Joseph Poniatowski, throughout the celebrated campaign of that year, and was made captain in the regiment of Constantine Czartoryski. In the campaign of Moscow, 1812, he was promoted to a battalion, and in 1813 and 1814, repeatedly distinguished himself in several very brilliant affairs.

At the battle of Arcis sur Aube, where the French were defeated by the Prince of Wirtemberg, Napoleon at a critical moment, was indebted for their safety to Skrzynecki and his brave Poles, who sheltered him within their columns, after the young guard had given way before an accidental encounter with the advanced guard of the Prince of Schwarzenburg. But for Skrzynecki's timely assistance, the Emperor would certainly have been captured, and the battle of Arcis would probably have terminated his career. For this good service the Pole was presented with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and made member of a military order in Poland, whither he retired with the remnant of the "gallant few" of his countrymen, whose high-toned patriotism and indomitable courage had kept them so long faithful followers of the fortunes of the Emperor.

The subject of this notice subsequently commanded a regiment in the brigade of Gen. Blumer, and during the last campaign of Napoleon, received, it is said, on one occasion, eighteen wounds from musket balls. He has been preserved however through all these perils to be eventually entrusted with the high responsibility of repelling the legions of the

autocrat, and in his glorious efforts in this holy cause he bears with him the sincere prayers for his success from every friend of liberty throughout the world.

Our readers will doubtless recollect that at the commencement of the present struggle, Skrzynecki was only second in command; but that at the first battle such was the military knowledge, gallantry and devotion exhibited by him that his superior officer immediately resigned his command to him, contenting himself with an inferior station, and declaring Skrzynecki to be by far the most competent to wield the energies of his countrymen to the best advantage. Such a tribute to merit is we imagine unprecedented subsequent events have shown it not to have been undeserved. The glorious conduct of this eminent soldier and patriot in the battles of February and since, has endeared him to his countrymen and established for him an undying reputation. May heaven smile on the efforts of this courageous but ill-fated people to rescue their land from their merciless oppressors. It must be so, God is just and his vengeance will not sleep forever.

SINGULAR CASE OF HYSTERIC.

The extraordinary case spoken of in the annexed article from the Albany Argus, appears to have excited a lively curiosity and much conversation in that city. It is noticed in all the Albany papers:—

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A female between 16 and 17 years of age, the daughter of a widow woman, in moderate circumstances, residing in Daniels-Street, in this city, is the subject of the following singular disease or visitation.

She has been afflicted with hysterical or epileptic fits, at intervals, during the last eighteen months; but for several weeks if not months, down to the last week, was in comparatively good health. On Thursday evening, as she was preparing to go to bed, she heard several knocks upon the head-board of the bedstead; and insisted that some one was in the room, or under the bed; and it was not until a thorough search had been made that she was satisfied to the contrary. She was not, however, much alarmed, and slept well that night without further interruption. In the course of the ensuing 24 hours, she heard the knocks; became considerably alarmed, and insisted upon removing to another room. She was gratified, and a young woman permitted to lodge with her.—She was not disturbed that night; but, on the following day, and every day and night since she has been subject to this strange affection. Attempts were at first made by her companions and her friends to convince her that it was imaginary, or that the noise was produced by themselves; and these efforts aided in removing the strong sense of alarm and apprehension which each recurrence of the noise seemed to produce. But when the knocks became so frequent and so distinct, and under circumstances that they could not be ascribed to any cause that she or others could account for, she yielded to all the terrors of extreme fright and alarm. Now, as soon as they are heard, she either falls into paroxysms and spasms, during which the strength of several persons is required to hold upon the bed, or she becomes insensible under repeated fainting fits. In her lucid or quiet moments, she seizes the head-board with her hands, and endeavors, to hold it; or removes as far from the place whence the noise last proceeded as possible.

The knocks are rapid, distinct and loud intonations; so heavy as to shake the bed, and so loud as to be heard in the adjoining rooms, and when the windows are up, to the street and adjoining dwellings. They are never less than 3 and rarely less than five at any one time. They are heard at regular intervals during the day and night. Persons in the room at the time, not only hear them distinctly, but when seated on the bed, or standing near it, feel the concussion. A gentleman who, with two or three neighbors, sat up with her during Sunday night, says that he was standing at the head of the bed when it was heard on one occasion during the night, and that it was sudden and powerful enough to throw his hand from the head-board, and it was in its nature, if not appalling, at least impossible to account for.

Experiments have been made, by changing her position on the bed, but without success. If the head be reversed the knocking is heard in the new position. If laid on the floor it is heard there, directly under her head, and is sufficiently loud to be heard in the room below. If placed in a position against the ceiling, it is heard there.

The Daily Advertiser conclude an article on the subject thus:—

There were persons determined if possible to relieve the distresses of the young woman, by trials to discover the cause of this singular matter. Alderman

Low, who resides near, caused her to be removed to his house on Monday, and he excluded the crowd who for the last two days had not only been in her room but had nearly filled the street before the door and windows. In the evening several gentlemen, most of the medical profession, and one or two philosophers, were admitted to the room, to await the usual time of knocking. Ten o'clock arrived; the girl was lying on a bed on the floor when, "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" the ominous and dreadful 'three knocks' were again heard on the floor under her. It is said that the "firm nerves" of the disciples of Galen, "trembled," and that the philosophers were ready to exclaim:—

"Beest thou a spirit of health, or goblin damned?—
Thou com'st in such a questionable shape that I will speak!"

No, they could not speak; their tongues clave to their mouths. But after a short breathing spell, and not again hearing that which struck such "terror to their souls," they exclaimed, with Macbeth,

"Being gone, we are men again."

Then they began to investigate the matter seriously and with coolness. We understand they arrived at no definite conclusion. Some thought the noise might be caused by the striking together of the teeth with violence, as the fit came on; some thought one thing, some thought another, and some thought nothing.

After the fit which followed this knocking, had passed off, the girl became composed, and perfectly sensible, and remained so all yesterday, evidently mending. This may principally be ascribed to the measures pursued by Mr. Low, in excluding all company, and preventing much conversation with her. It is desired that no persons will call to see her, as they cannot be admitted.

WHEAT.—AN EXTRACT.

While resting on my hammock [in the open air] I could discern the progress of cultivation, which was more contiguous than in the position from which the fields were first described; and, upon particular inquiry, I found that every process of agriculture was in operation at the same time: at the east extremity, the mules were bearing of the harvest, to the depots behind the dwelling;—stacks were on the patch of ten or twenty acres, next adjoining; another patch displayed the rows of sheaves; in another, the reapers were at work, and the young people tying them; farther on the golden harvest tempted the reaper;—and still farther west the waving grain had yet its tinge of pale green; and farther still, the tint was more deep, it was the grain in the blade; another patch appeared to show like green thread upon a cake of chocolate; and next appeared the *paisan*, scattering the grain, followed by a range of mules abreast, with that *harrow* which instinctive reason provides, in the thorny bramble of the thicket: last patch of all, the ploughman with his *rude formed plough*, though then too distant to be particularly described: this was the rotation of crops;—and upon a soil which never had any other manure than the rains and dew of Heaven, and its own natural composition; the progression unceasing and uninterrupted, unless the hand of man forgot or neglected to do its duty. But the want of roads to transport those rich harvests rendered their mercantile value small; wheat could be had here for about a real and a half, or fifteen cents the bushel; barley for ten; peas, vetches and beans for a few cents.—Col. Duane's visit to Colombia, pp. 325-6

I ask every advocate of the free trade system, who shall read the foregoing extract, and fully understand the extraordinary facility of raising wheat, &c. above described—where it may be sown on any and every day of the year, and reaped also on any and every day—and that even on the same extensive plantation—whether he would be willing to admit wheat &c. into our ports free of duty from Colombia, when the time shall have arrived, that they, by good roads, canals, and other facilities of transportation, shall be enabled to bring it to us, with only a small enhancement beyond the cost of this commodity on the soil that produces it? Could our agriculturists meet such a competition and afford flour at the low price at which it would then necessarily come? Or is it pretended, that we must raise no wheat, when such an event arrives? Is it to be a part of our national policy to buy our own bread stuff?

So also I might ask if cotton is to be admitted free of duty, from countries which produce it, with facilities as much superior to those which our cotton planters possess, as is shown in the case of wheat above mentioned by Col. Duane. In Colombia, cotton is produced by a tree, like an apple-tree in size,—without planting or cultivation—whereas the cotton of our southern states, grows on a plant of annual growth, and requiring

cultivation. When the new governments of South America, shall have advanced in such improvements in the arts and government as shall enable them to send their cotton to the markets of the world at a low rate—do our southern cotton planters think they could compete with producers having not only the advantages just mentioned, but another and most extraordinary advantage, one eternal and uninterrupted season, adapted to their agricultural operations? Or are we to buy all our raw cotton and raise none.

Need more be said to show that our soil and advantages, national and artificial, are inferior to those of other nations. Nevertheless, we must take them as we find them, and at the expense of restriction, draw from them our subsistence, comfort and happiness; that any other policy would lead to the breaking down of every pursuit or occupation, which by climate or any other natural or fictitious disadvantage, shall appear to have less favorable facilities for its prosecution, than may be found in some one foreign country or other. In fact, the proverb that he who wants things as cheap as they are in China, must go to China for them, and then he may find them, and use them, seems to have a forcible application here. If the cotton planter, should desire to eat the wheat of Colombia, at 15 cts. per bushel, rather than pay to his countrymen 80 or 100 cents, our wheat farmer might well advise him to emigrate to Colombia, rather than to reside in one region of the earth, and draw his bread stuffs from another. And the wheat farmer, if he should desire to have cotton at a lower price, than the actual facilities of his own native country can afford, might also receive the same advice from the cotton planter.

N. Y. Paper.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.

The following anecdote of Bonaparte is related by Sir John Sinclair, on the authority of one, who was an actor in the scene described. When the formation of a Consulate was determined upon, it became a doubtful question whether the Abbe Sieyes, or Bonaparte, should be appointed First Consul. Sieyes who was a man of great ability, and remarkable for the success of his intrigues, was very desirous of being nominated to that office, and of having Bonaparte under him, as second Consul to carry his plans into execution. This scheme he had long meditated, and was sanguine of its accomplishment. Bonaparte, however, was not ignorant of the movements of Sieyes, and when the time came, baffled in an instant, all the deep laid plans of intriguing Abbe, by a *coup de partie*, a masterly stroke of cunning, of which we remember no parallel in history.

The electors assembled at the Gallery of Luxemburg; here, under their respective leaders, they separated into parties, within sight of each other, but sufficiently distant not to be overheard.—Sieyes immediately commenced haranguing his party, and descending on the advantage of having the office of First Consul filled by one well acquainted with political questions and civil affairs. Without pointing himself out as that person, he plainly indicated the line he wished them to pursue, whilst he warned them against military despotism, and the danger of having a soldier at the head of the government.

An emissary of Bonaparte who had mingled with the Abbe's party, and had heard his address, rejoined the friends of the Corsican and told them what had passed. Bonaparte instantly said, "I see what must be done, and all I entreat of you is, that as soon as you see me take Sieyes by the hand, you will cry *bravo Bonaparte*, as loud as you can, and will prevail on as many as possible to join in the exclamation."

He went immediately to the place where Sieyes and his party had assembled, and going up to the Abbe with an appearance of great cordiality, said to him, "Let us not, my friend, have any difference of opinion who shall be first Consul; for my part, I vote for the Abbe Sieyes, whom do you vote for?" The Abbe was astonished at an address so unexpected, but compelled by complaisance, and the necessity of affecting gratitude and friendship, replied, "I vote for General Bonaparte." On the instant, Bonaparte, as if to thank Sieyes in his turn, offered him his hand; this was sufficient—his friends had been attentively watching for the signal, and the cry of *bravo Bonaparte* resounded at once from all quarters of the hall, through which his partisans had previously dispersed themselves; even some friends of the Abbe taken by surprise, and forgetful of consequences, mingled their "sweet voices" with those of their opponents.

The election took place instantly, and Bonaparte was declared First Consul. The Abbe, chagrined to find himself thus outwitted, refused to be made

Second Consul, and declared his resolution to take no further concern in public affairs.

Useful Discovery by a Lady.—It is stated in the *Ravenha Ohio Courier*, that an important discovery was made in Copely, Medina Co. June 17, by a lady. Mr. Vial, his son and another person were digging a well, and the son having gone down first, was prostrated on breathing the noxious vapor or 'damps' below. His father descended to his relief, and fell also; the third started for a physician, in the mean time several ladies assembled at the place, and one threw down a pail of water, most of which fell on the face of Mr. V. who caught breath, rose, seized the senseless body of his son, got into the tub and was drawn up by the ladies. Water was immediately applied to the young man, which in a short time produced symptoms of returning life. Mr. Vial in a few hours attained his usual health and strength, and the young man, by medical aid, had so far recovered as to be able to walk about on the succeeding day. The experiment of letting down a candle was then tried, which went out at the depth of six feet from the top of the well; a live chicken was also let down, and at the depth of six feet animation became suspended, but by pouring down water on it, animation was immediately restored. From these experiments it appears that on inhaling this gas, life is suspended only, and that the application of water will restore it; either by conveying atmospheric air, contained in the water, to the sufferer, or from some other cause.

Boston Patriot.

SOCIETY ISLANDS. It is a curious fact, that nearly all of the Society Islands, at the present time, are governed by women. These ladies each preside at the debates of their chief on the state affairs of their island, and take an active part in them. The meetings are open to all the natives, and, whether of high or low degree, any one is allowed to give his opinion on the subject in question. When a measure is decided on, it is promulgated as a law from the chapels which have been built since the visit of the missionaries to the islands. In the debates, the women generally evince, mentally, qualities superior to the men, and also surpass them in their attainments at the missionaries' schools. Since the establishment of the missionaries on the islands, the condition of the women, has undergone a great change; from a state of abject slavery and misery, they have become comparatively free and happy; and the first object of the natives, on visiting a ship newly arrived, is to procure a bonnet, or some such article, for their wives, their own wants being a secondary consideration.—*Athenaeum*.

NOTCH ROAD.—We understand that the amount of \$5000 which it was proposed to raise for the purpose of improving the Road through the Notch of the White Mountains, has been procured, and that an agent has been appointed to let out the jobs. This has been done through the whole distance at about \$1000, leaving a balance of \$1000 for repairs the next season. The money will no doubt be very advantageously laid out, under the management of such a man as Isaac Smith, Esq. who has had some in business of this sort. Our enterprising neighbors in Portland understand their true interests, and have taken hold of the business with a zeal that promises to them great results. We believe the road runs the whole distance through this State, and we are therefore indebted to our neighbors for doing what our Legislature long since ought to have done. But they have done more we confess, than we expected of them—they have given the citizens of Maine the liberty of expending their money, and building the road for us. Unparalleled generosity!!

Haverhill Post.

DYSENTERY.—To a common tumbler full of cold water, add a table spoonful of wheat flour: stir it well together, and drink the whole at a dose. This should be repeated once in an hour or two, until a cure is effected.

While on a visit to the eastern part of the state during last autumn, I experienced a violent attack of the dysentery, which, notwithstanding the use of various medicines common in such cases, increased to an alarming degree. After three or four days, intense suffering, an old acquaintance prescribed the above remedy, which effected a perfect cure in the course of one afternoon. My friend stated that he had seen this simple antidote used in a variety of cases, and that he had never known it fail to effect a speedy cure. A remedy so simple and efficacious should be known to every one.

N. H. Paper.

Gen. Paez, late head of the government of Buenos Ayres, has been taken prisoner by the Federal party.

Continued from fourth page.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That whenever any debtor standing committed by force of any execution issued agreeably to the provisions of this Act, shall notify the gaoler, or keeper of the prison, where he so stands committed, of his desire to make a new disclosure, and again to submit himself to an examination by the creditor or creditors as is provided in the third section of this Act, and that he is willing to comply with the requisitions of said section, and is desirous of taking the oath or affirmation aforesaid, then said gaoler or keeper of such prison shall, on said notice, apply to one of the Justices of the Peace, within and for the county where such prison is located, whose duty it shall be to make out a notification in writing, under his hand and seal, thereby signifying to the creditor or creditors aforesaid, the desire of the said debtor, and the time and place appointed for the making of said disclosure, and the caption of said oath or affirmation; which notification, to have effect, shall be served on the creditor or creditors aforesaid, if he or they live within this State, or on his executor or administrator; and if such creditor or creditors live out of this State, upon his or their agent or attorney, either by reading the same to him or them, or by leaving an attested copy thereof at the usual place of abode of such creditor or creditors, agent or attorney as aforesaid, at least ten days before the time appointed as aforesaid, that such creditor or creditors, agent or attorney, may be present, and exercise the privileges provided in and by this Act, if he or they see cause; *Provided*, That if any creditor or creditors, live out of this State and have no agent or attorney living in the same, then said copy shall be left with the Clerk of the Court, Judge or Justice by whom said execution was issued, at least fifteen days before the time appointed as aforesaid; and every notification of the imprisoned debtor to his creditor or creditors issued as aforesaid, and every notification of the execution creditor or creditors to his or their debtor, provided in and by this Act, shall be served by a Sheriff, his Deputy, or a Constable, who shall turn shall be made on the back thereof. *Provided further*, That no debtor standing committed as aforesaid, shall be allowed the benefit of this provision, if on any execution issued on the same judgment, or on any former judgment founded thereon, such debtor has made a disclosure and an appeal was made by either party from the decision of Justices on such disclosure.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That any two Justices of the Peace within and for the county where any disclosure of a debtor is appointed to be made, as is herein provided, each of whom being of the quorum, a freeholder and disinterested, are hereby authorized and empowered, at the time and place appointed as aforesaid, to examine the notification issued to the adverse party, and the return thereof, and if it shall appear to have been duly made and served, to admit the said oath or affirmation to the debtor after fully examining and hearing the parties, if they, the said Justices, shall decide it to be proper to do so, and if the creditor or creditors do not appeal from such decision: *Provided, however*, That the said Justices, before whom any debtor or creditor shall appear agreeably to a notification as aforesaid, shall have power to adjourn, from time to time, as the convenience of the parties and impartial justice may in their opinion require; and if either of said Justices shall not be present at such adjournment the other may adjourn to a future day. And each Justice shall receive of the party, who may have caused the notice for the appearance of the other party, one dollar and fifty cents for each day he shall be necessarily employed in the disclosure, and the same travelling fees as for taking depositions; and the Justice who shall issue the notice for the appearance of the adverse party, shall be entitled to receive of the party applying therefor, fifty cents. *Provided further*, That no creditor, or creditors shall notify his or their debtor, and no debtor shall notify his creditor or creditors, to appear for the purpose of such disclosure, more than one relative to the same debt, or any execution founded on any judgment rendered in any suit for the same debt, nor to appear out of the county in which the debtor has his residence.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That any execution creditor or creditors, or execution debtor, who may be aggrieved at the decision of the said Justices on any disclosure made as provided by this Act, and the answers to interrogatories and other evidence therewith connected, may appeal therefrom to the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden within and for the County where such disclosure is had, reserving to each party the right of producing at the trial on such appeal any other material evidence relevant to the inquiry, which the Court shall adjudge competent to be used in the case; but the party so appealing, before such appeal shall be allowed, shall recognize with sufficient sureties to the adverse party, in a reasonable sum, to prosecute his appeal with effect, and to pay all such costs as may arise in the suit, after such appeal, which costs shall

be taxed to the party prevailing in the same manner as costs are taxed in other cases in the same court, and judgment rendered, and execution issued thereon accordingly; and in all such cases as shall be put to the jury, the issue shall be exclusively on the right of the debtor to take the oath or affirmation aforesaid, and be allowed the benefit provided in and by this act. And if the debtor shall be the prevailing party, either by a verdict of the jury or otherwise, the Clerk of said court in open court, if said debtor be willing, shall proceed to administer to said debtor the oath or affirmation aforesaid, which shall have the same effect in all particulars as though administered by the Justices aforesaid; and the said clerk shall, in every case so appealed, make and record a certificate of the decision thereof, directed to the same office and in the same manner, as the Justices aforesaid are required to do on the back of the execution in like cases: an attested copy of which, under the hand of said clerk, being furnished to the Clerk of the Court, Judge, or Justice, who issued the execution whereon such proceedings shall have been had, shall be to said Clerk last mentioned, Judge, or Justice full authority, and thereupon it shall be his duty, to issue a new execution on the same judgment, from time to time, at the request of the creditor or creditors, in the same manner and form as such certificate would have authorized him to do, had the same proceeded from the Justices aforesaid, as is in and by this act provided. And in all cases, the decision made on the appeal aforesaid shall be final between the parties, and shall alike preclude, and exempt forever after, the debtor from the right and the liability to make any new disclosure, for either his own benefit, or the benefit of the execution creditor or creditors in the same execution or on any other execution issued on the same judgment, or on any other judgment founded on the same judgment, except as is provided in and by the thirteenth section of this act.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That any person who shall have been convicted of any offence against government, and who have suffered the penalties of the law therefor, be admitted as a witness in any civil or criminal action, may, notwithstanding such conviction and disqualification, be allowed the benefit in and by this act provided, in case he shall otherwise bring himself within the requirements of this act.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That if any debtor aforesaid shall be convicted of having sold, leased, or otherwise conveyed, concealed, or disposed of, or entrusted his estate, or any part thereof, to any person or persons, directly or indirectly contrary to the foregoing oath, or affirmation, he shall not only be liable to the pains and penalties of wilful perjury, but shall receive no benefit from the said oath or affirmation; and every person, who shall knowingly aid and assist any debtor in such fraudulent transaction, shall be answerable and chargeable to the creditor, in double the value of the goods, money, or effects, by him secreted or embezzled, in a special action in the case; and shall be further subject to imprisonment at hard labor, for the term of two years, or any less term of time at the discretion of the Court, on conviction thereof by indictment in the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of Common Pleas, holden within the county where such transaction may be had.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That any party appealing from the decision of the Justices made as aforesaid, shall be held to produce a copy of the whole case, at the Court appealed to; which copy shall be attested by one of the Justices of the quorum, before whom the disclosure and other proceedings were had, or by the Clerk of the Court, Judge, or Justice to whom the execution, and other written proceedings in the case may have been returned by the said Justices, agreeably to the provisions of this Act. And the person so making and attesting said copy shall be allowed the same fees, therefor, as are allowed by law for like copies in other cases, to be paid by the party applying therefor, and taxed in his bill of costs, if he shall be the prevailing party in the final decision on his said appeal.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That any debtor may be arrested on mesne process, or execution, founded on any debt contracted after this Act shall take effect, in case the creditor or creditors, or any one of them, when two or more shall be interested, or his or their attorney, shall first make oath before some Justice of the Peace, and annex a certificate thereof under the hand of said Justice, to the said creditor's process, that the amount or principal part of the debt claimed is actually due and unpaid, and that the said creditor, agent or attorney, has sufficient reason to believe, and doth believe, the said debtor, is about to change his residence, and abscond beyond the limits of the State, with property or means exceeding the amount required for his immediate support; and the debtor or so arrested shall be carried as soon as may be, and without unnecessary delay, before any two disinterested Justices of the Peace and quorum, residing in the county where such arrest shall be made

whose duty it shall be to hear and try the said debtor on his disclosure, answers, and the other proof of the parties, in the same manner as if such disclosure and other proceedings had taken place without such arrest, and under either of the foregoing provisions of this Act; and in case said debtor shall refuse to disclose, as aforesaid, or it shall appear on his disclosure and the other evidence and proceedings had in relation thereto, that the said debtor is possessed of property or other means of payment, as supposed in and by the oath of said creditor, agent, or attorney, and the said debtor shall refuse to surrender the same, so that it may be taken on the mesne process or execution of said creditor or creditors, said Justices shall order said debtor to be imprisoned in the goal of said county, until discharged by the creditor, or by order of law, and shall issue their mittimus for that purpose. Or, in case it shall reasonably appear to said Justices, on said disclosure, evidence and other proceedings, aforesaid, that said debtor is not possessed of property or means of payment, as supposed in and by the oath of said creditor, agent, or attorney, excepting such as the said debtor may surrender to be taken on mesne process or execution as aforesaid, said Justices shall thereupon order the discharge of said debtor from his said arrest. And the said Justices shall be entitled to demand and receive for their services of the said creditor or creditors, the same fees as are allowed for like services in and by the seventh section of this Act, to be taxed on the mesne process or execution, with the other costs of the creditor, or creditors, if he or they shall be the prevailing party on such disclosure: *Provided*, That if the arrest aforesaid shall be on the mesne process, the debtor or so arrested and ordered into imprisonment, or imprisoned as aforesaid, shall be released from his arrest or imprisonment, on giving bond with sufficient surety or sureties, running to the creditor, or creditors, conditioned that he will notify the creditor or creditors within fifteen days after final judgment in the case, if such judgment shall be against said debtor, to attend the making of a new disclosure by said debtor, according to the provisions of this Act, and further conditioned that the property which said Justices adjudged said debtor possessed of, on his disclosure made on the mesne process as aforesaid, shall be surrendered up in satisfaction of said judgment, if on such new disclosure the adjudication of the Justices on said first disclosure shall be made. And it shall be the duty of the Justices taking the disclosure as aforesaid on the mesne process, to annex it, together with all other papers in the case, to such process, to be returned therewith to the Court, Judge, or Justice, issuing the same.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That when any person, who shall be committed on execution under the provisions of this Act, shall have been imprisoned for the term of six months, he may petition the Court of Common Pleas, in the county where he is imprisoned, for a discharge from his imprisonment, and shall cause the same to be served on the creditor or creditors, named in the execution upon which he was committed, in the manner provided by this Act for the service of notifications, fourteen days, at least, before the term of the Court, at which his said petition shall be presented or entered, and that such petitioner may be fully and fairly heard on his petition, the Court may, at the hearing thereof order him to be brought into Court for that purpose, and if it shall be made to appear to said Court, that such petitioner is poor and unable to pay the debt, for which he stands committed, without taking for that purpose the property by law exempted from attachment and distress, and that the execution creditor, has received the benefit of all the property of which, it shall appear by the disclosure, interrogatories and answers and other evidence adduced before the Justices of the quorum, or Court, before whom or which, the final examination was had in the case, such was deprived by the dishonest conduct, fraud, collusion or intentional concealment of such debtor, the Court may order such petitioner to be discharged from his imprisonment.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That the keeper of the prison shall be entitled to receive the same that is allowed by law for the support of other criminals, for the support of each debtor committed to prison by virtue of the provisions of this Act, to be allowed and paid from the treasury of the county where he stands committed, under the direction of the County Commissioners.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect, and be in force, from and after the first day of July next; from and after which time, all Acts and parts of Acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That this Act shall not be construed so as to deprive any person of any right acquired by virtue of, or under, the law existing at the time when this Act shall take effect, nor to affect any judgment or contract already in force, or which may exist or be in force, at the time last aforesaid.

[Approved by the Governor March 31, 1831.]

GEORGIA AND THE MISSIONARIES.

The prosecution now progressing against the missionaries seems to be unrelenting, which proves to our minds that the law of Georgia against white men was particularly intended for them. The object of the Legislature was to get them out of the country; but as it would have been too outrageous to effect this without some pretext, the act requiring an oath of allegiance was passed, with which it must have been known, the missionaries as conscientious men, could not comply. This being the case, it was supposed the only alternative left them to avoid the penalty of the law was to remove and to leave their Churches and Schools. But as some of them have thought proper not to do even that, they are dragged about as felons, and are to be shut up in the Penitentiary for a term not less than four years.

The Rev. Mr. McLeod, superintendent of the Methodist Missions in this nation, and not residing within the Georgia charter, lately returned from a visit to Tennessee.—He merely passed this part of the nation a few weeks since on his way to Creek path to fill an appointment previously made. On his way back to the Tennessee side of the nation, where we believe he has generally made his stay, when but a few miles from Mount Wesley, he met the guard conducting Messrs. Worcester and Trott to their head quarters. He was arrested by them, ORDERED TO DISMOUNT FROM HIS HORSE & TAKE THE LINE OF MARCH WITH THE OTHER PRISONERS.—Mr. Wells, stationed at Chattooga, was about to be taken also, but on making proper representation, as to his location he was permitted to go on his way if he thought proper. He followed on, however, leading Mr. McLeod's horse, supposing he would be released as soon as he got to Camp Gilmer, as others have been who were arrested under similar circumstances.

The case of Mr. Worcester was certainly one which demanded at least, forbearance, and that mercy which the Governor has, in his oath promised to observe. He could not have removed without leaving his wife on a bed of sickness. His circumstances were known to the Guard, who we have reason to believe were disposed to be forbearing. His arrest, at this time, we are told, was founded on a direct order from the Governor for that purpose.—The case alone, of the Cherokee who noticed last week as before under arrest, shows in what spirit Georgia laws are executed. It is said they found him digging gold, and when they were about to take him he took a gun to defend himself. After he was induced or made to lay that by, he took his knife. For this he was severely beaten on the head with a stick. On this part of the story we have nothing to say. But after he was in the power of the Guard; completely in their hands, when it was impossible that he could do them injury, he was chained to a waggon, and in that situation compelled to travel when they left Oongillogee. This is the information we have received.

Messrs. Worcester and Butler are probably in the jail of Gwinnett county, to await their trial at the next Superior Court. They will not think it worth while, we suppose, to give bail, as that would give them no security against another arrest. Look at the case of Mr. Trott. It is even reported that Gov. Gilmer has ordered his agent, that if Mr. Worcester give bail and crosses the Chattahoochy river on his return to his family, to have him again immediately arrested. That, however, makes no difference, as the case of Mr. Trott renders it certain that he would again be taken.

Since the foregoing was written, information has reached this place, that Mr. McLeod, as we supposed, was discharged at the station.

It seems too that Mr. Wells, who is said above to have been in company with Mr. McLeod, received a severe blow with a stick from the hands of the Commanding officer. What the crime was we have not particularly understood.—[Cherokee Phoenix.]

Extract of a letter from Stephen Simon, late editor of a leading Jackson paper, and one of the most efficient promoters of General Jackson's election, to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

In truth, the unblushing corruptions of this administration have long formed a theme for my animadversion with the President himself; and at last, as a reelection approached, have become so flagrant and open, that no man can shut his eyes, to the glare of pollution, whose beams penetrate every nook and corner of the Union, and flash upon every observer the conviction of a profligate Walpole ministry, having the patronage of government now in their hands, which they abuse for the special purpose of securing a re-election. Does this, sir, meet with your approbation?

Time, as it rolls on, gives birth to the most unexpected revolutions, and realizes the most incredible predictions. To you belongs the peculiar sagacity of having foreseen, and announced in anticipation to the world, that Jackson's election would "be a curse to the country"—and to myself attaches the discredit of having been originally instrumental in

producing the revolution, which eventuated in his success. We are both to blame—you for having supported a man whose election you thought would bring a curse upon the republic, and I for having been so grossly deluded, as to imagine that a mere military tact in Indian warfare and Indian negotiation, formed a qualification for the high functions of supreme government,—in it civil duties, requiring enlarged science—profound jurisprudence, and practical and refined statesmanship.

Of the purity of the President's motives, I have little to say, and it as little concerns the people to know, not to believe that good intentions will never atone for actions, or palliate ruinous measures; and all the patriotism of all the Romans could not justify him in sacrificing the country—its moral sense—its unsullied honor—its virtuous sympathies, and its political integrity, the reputation of a politician *charlatan*—the vanity of a favorite, without either principle or talents—or the character of a woman, of at least dubious pretensions to any equality with Caesar's wife.

For the first time in the history of this country, we behold the amazing spectacle of a *double cabinet*—a private irresponsible one; Eaton, Kendall, Lewis & Co., and a nominal political one, whose only qualification is, a ready acquiescence with the decrees of the former, and non-resistance to the caprice of a lady. Comment is supererogatory.—This country has never before been visited by the degradation.

The original friends of Jackson nominated him, and were pledged to sustain him only for ONE TERM!—Standing somewhat conspicuous in that part, I am bound to the people as well as to my principles, to give him no support for a reelection. This I shall proclaim to the people, with my reasons, for a cause originally prompted by a desire to reform what I conceived to be gross abuses, subsequently confirmed by his own declarations, and since frequently attested by his avowals, his conversation, and his message to Congress.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

We give the following on the authority of the Journal of Commerce:—

In Louisville district, the contest has been very warm between Chas. A. Wickliffe, the late Jackson member, and Charles M. Thurston (Clay.) The town of Louisville which last year gave the Jackson ticket 135 majority, stood at the closing of the first day's polls, for Thurston 760—Wickliffe 368. Clay gain since last year 527. The defeat of Mr. Wickliffe seems highly probable, as Nelson, the other large county in the district has usually given about 400 majority for the Clay ticket.

In Mr. Clay's old district, the majority of Chilton Allan over his Jackson opponent, 931 on the evening of the second day.

The following are extracts of a letter from Maysville, of the 3d of August.

"Our polls have just closed. Here we have gloriously triumphed! Our most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. Marshall, the Clay candidate for Congress, is elected beyond all doubt, over Coleman, the late Jackson Representative, by a majority which will not fall short of 400, and may reach 700 votes."

From the district lately represented by Henry Daniel, (says the Journal of Commerce) the intelligence is unfavorable to his re-election. Flemming Co. which last year sent two Jacksonians to the Legislature, gave on the second day about 300 majority for Davis (Clay).—In Montgomery county, Davis was 234 ahead in the aggregate.

R. M. Johnson is re-elected without opposition.

The U. S. Gazette, says: We have received the following letter from a correspondent in Kentucky, dated Maysville, August 3. The writer, after furnishing returns corresponding with those already received, proceeds thus:—

"Judge Hickey, Chilton Hunt, Wm. Morton, and George Morton, lately amongst the very warmest of Gen. Jackson's supporters, to the surprise of almost every body, voted on Monday, (at Lexington) for the Clay ticket. The Jackson men, to whom I have related this fact on the road would hardly credit me—especially Mr. Coleman, the candidate for Congress."

[All these things look well: but we must remember that sage saying—*don't crow too soon.*—Portland Advertiser.]

A SIGN.—The Louisville (Ky.) Journal of the 23d ult. says—"The steam boat Huron arrived in this city from New Orleans on Wednesday. Among the passengers from Louisiana and Mississippi, there were sixty-seven who, in the last Presidential canvass, had voted in favor of Gen. Jackson, sixty-two of them have now deserted Jackson, and are in favor of Henry Clay. Their names can be given, if necessary. Such signs as these may well make our opponents tremble!"

The City Authorities of New York have contracted for 1000 tons of Lackawanna coal, at \$4.75 per ton for the supply of the "out door poor" the ensuing winter. And the St. Patrick's Society proposes to lay in a store of 500 cords of wood.

The Cause of

NORWAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 23.
STATE ELECTION—MONDAY SEPT. 12
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
DANIEL GOODENOW.

OXFORD COUNTY.
JOHN TURNER, } SENATORS.
JAMES OSGOOD, }

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
HENRY RUST.

REGISTER OF DEEDS FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT
ZADOC LONG.

FOR THE SENATE.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

NOAH HINKLEY,
JOSEPH S. JEWETT,
PHINEAS VARNUM,
SILAS BLAKE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.
JONATHAN G. HUNTON,
ELIAKIM SCAMMAN,
TIMOTHY BOUTELLE.

SOMERSET COUNTY.
DANIEL STEWARD, JR.
MILFORD P. NORTON.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

"Some minor amendment [in said Resolve] may be necessary." AUGUSTA PATRIOT

"Some trifling emendations, in particular districts, may be found necessary." AREAS

"The right of representation, so established, [that is according to the rule and proportion prescribed] shall not be altered until the next general apportionment." STATE CONSTITUTION.

Why will amendments in the Apportionment

Resolve, or in particular districts, become necessary? Evidently because the Resolve, is unconstitutional, as has been abundantly shown.

Will the Jackson papers, say that although the apportionment is constitutional, still it might be improved? Then, no amendments can be

some necessary, for the right of representation as established, cannot be altered until the next general apportionment. But, that amendments are necessary to make the apportionment equal

according to the Constitution, seems to be admitted by the Jackson party themselves. The

Resolve is therefore unconstitutional. But if the Resolve is unconstitutional, clearly and unequivocally unconstitutional, it is wholly void.

There can be no middle ground. And the new apportionment, being in the eye of the Constitution, no apportionment whatever, the old apportionment still continues, and will continue in

force until the next general apportionment according to the Constitution.

Essays have been written and published; to show, that the number of Representatives should have been two hundred—that the increase of

the number of Representatives is not according to the increase of the number of Senators, as the Constitution requires—that in the distribution of the Representatives among the

several Counties, Oxford and Penobscot have each one more than their several proportions, and Kennebec and Hancock each one less than

their several proportions—that it is unconstitutional to class unorganized plantations—that it

was unconstitutional to disregard the determination of towns in favor of a separate representation—And that the apportionment is unequal and unconstitutional in the Counties of

York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Kennebec, and Washington—All these essays have been published—The population of towns has been referred to, the population of Counties, the population of the State;—the Constitution has been referred to and explained; the opinion of the Supreme Court has been quoted; it has been

stated that two districts in the Counties of Lincoln and Kennebec with less population in the same Counties, have more representation than

others with a greater population; the situation of towns has been stated; the fact that the determinations of thirty two towns in favor of

separate representation are set aside, has been mentioned; and as we think, so far as the writer has gone, he has maintained every proposition he has attempted.

To all this the Jackson papers have opposed nothing but sneers. They have not denied one fact that "Junius" has stated; they have not controverted his construction of the Constitution in a single instance; they have not controverted the course of his reasoning in any case whatever. Now what must we think?

"Junius" has shown, that the Jackson party in the five counties of York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Kennebec and Washington, have cheated

themselves into more than ten Representatives, which do not belong to them. And the Jackson party do not attempt to answer him in a single instance. Under these circumstances, we are

bound to believe, what has been written to be correct. If it is wrong show it—that's all.—Can we believe if "Junius" had mistated facts or misconstrued the Constitution, or made mistakes in his mathematical calculations, that the Jackson party would pass it by unnoticed?—

We cannot.

Five other papers are prepared, as we understand, to show similar facts in regard to the other Counties, and to show how the Jackson party have cheated themselves into ten more Representatives in those Counties. As the

editor of the Jeffersonian was unable to answer any of the numbers, that have been published, he has attempted to answer the number upon

Oxford which has not been published, by way of anticipation. This we do not consider fair

play. Sufficient matter is before him, let him answer that which has been published.

The editor of that paper says that the Anti-Jackson party have the advantage in that County. This is a "Federal Falsehood," and the

editor of the Jeffersonian will prove it so, when published. If it is true, prove it as we have done upon our side.

The editor of the Jeffersonian says the Andover district is the same classification as before—This is a "Federal Falsehood" too.

Andover North Surplus which is now made a part of the district, was no part of the former district. Unorganized plantations were omitted in the former classification. We believe Hamilton's Gore did not formerly belong to the district.

The editor of the Jeffersonian says that the citizens of Andover &c. have no right to complain, because, there are larger districts in the County, and instances Paris. Paris is a town and could not be diminished. The Andover district might have been made smaller. Other districts have a right to complain, which are not so large as the town of Paris. The Dixfield district is too large. The Fryeburg district is too large.

Would the editor of the Jeffersonian contend, that if districts were formed in the County of Lincoln containing thirty-five or thirty-six hundred inhabitants, the citizens in those districts would not be injured, because the town of Bath contains more?

The editor of the Jeffersonian says an Anti-Jackson district could not have been formed in the vicinity of Andover, unless a Representative had been given to Andover alone—A "Federal falsehood"; the towns of Andover, Rumford, and the Plantation No. 8, and Howard's Gore would form a much more convenient district than the one proposed in the Resolve, with a population of 1849, a population exceeding that of Norway, Buckfield, or Bethel.

We say that it would contain sufficient population for a Representative—and that Buckfield and Bethel have not sufficient. We say the district would be Anti-Jackson the "Federal falsehood" of the editor of the Jeffersonian to the contrary notwithstanding. Republicans, turn back, and read your files and see whether this district would be an anti-Jackson or not.

We have now before us a Map of the Representative Districts of this County, (engraved for Greenleaf's Survey of Maine, vol. 2.) which will speak to the eye of every reader, and show the fallacy of the argument that the apportionment of Andover district was as just as it could have been.

A Map of every County in this State is now published for Greenleaf's Survey, and we hope every citizen of Maine who has the interest of the State at heart, will either purchase or examine one of each County, and then decide in his own mind where the evil lies in relation to the Apportionment Bill.

The above Maps are for sale by Asa Barton Esq. of this village. Price only 12 1/2 cents for a map of each County.

It has ever been a custom of the Jackson people, while an election was pending, to raise a great cry about the invincible strength of their own party, and the utter hopelessness of the cause of their opponents; it makes no difference whether they really have the advantage, or not, this expedient is never forgotten.

Almost every Jackson paper which we have seen since Mr. Goodenow's nomination, contains a version of the same old story; the National Republicans, they tell us, have selected a very unpopular man for their candidate—many of his own party will not support him; and Gov. Smith will be re-elected by a vast majority. They hope to frighten their opponents by their assertions; to make them believe their course is a desperate one, and under those exertions which they would make, if they thought their was a prospect of success. They know that Judge Smith had, last year, but a few votes more than Mr. Hunton; they know, & every one knows, that the conduct of the National Administration has done them much injury—it is well known that many have lately abandoned their party, while it has not been strengthened by the accession of an individual.

We have no doubt—we say it in sincerity—we have no doubt that a majority of the people of Maine are in favor of Mr. Goodenow—but we do not think the majority is large—it will be necessary for every man to be at the polls; the strength of the parties will be so near equal, that every vote will count; but let the people make an effort, and victory is theirs.

PEAS.—We were last Thursday, 18th inst., presented with a full grown Pea Pod well filled, of the second growth of peas raised this season, in the garden of Capt. Bally Bodwell of this town. This we say is doing well for our soil and climate, as no more than ordinary pains were taken to forward their growth.

PRINTED VOTES for the Republican Officers of this County at the ensuing election, for sale at this office.

LITERARY MEETING.

The inhabitants of Oxford County, are aware that a meeting was held at the Court House, during the last January term of the C. C. P. to take into consideration the subject of forming a County Society, the object of which should be the promotion of literature, arts, and sciences, and a more universal diffusion of useful knowledge through the County; at which meeting a committee was chosen for the purpose of calling another and more general meeting of the inhabitants of Oxford, for purposes above named, and make all necessary arrangements for the same. This meeting was called, gentlemen were engaged to deliver addresses and other preparations made; but the whole failed of being carried into effect, by the exceeding inclemency of the weather on the day appointed.

Therefore, we the undersigned, that so important a design should not fail of being carried into effect, assume the responsibility of again inviting gentlemen of the County who feel an interest in the subject to meet at the Court House in Paris, on Wednesday the 14th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purposes named above. And we will endeavor that the same gentlemen who were engaged to address the meeting on the day first appointed, shall attend at this time and perform the service; and that other preparations be made.

LEVI WHITMAN.
STEPHEN EMERY.
SAMUEL F. BROWN.
JOSEPH G. COLE.

TOWN CAUCUS.

The Electors of this town are requested to meet at the Inn of David Noyes, Esq. on Saturday the 3d of September, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate as Representative to the next Legislature, and to transact such other business as may then be thought necessary.

SALE ADJOURNED.

THE SALE OF

FURNITURE

ADVERTISED in our last paper stands adjourned to Saturday next, (27th inst.) at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Washington Telegraph, speaking of the late cabinet disclosures, says—But are we told such things are consistent with the character of Gen. Jackson? It may so appear to others, but when the circumstances in which Gen. Jackson is placed, and the character of the man, are examined, it will be found that he is precisely the man of all others the most likely to be operated upon by such an influence.

He has acquired great military fame; he had seen the highest honor in the world tendered to him by an intelligent people; he had a fame and popularity of which he was justly proud. Major Eaton was his favorite friend—his biographer. He believed that Major Eaton was one of the ablest writers of the day, and, as such, he gave him his private papers, and appointed him a member of his Cabinet under the expectation that this circumstance would give more character to the historian, whom he had selected to write the history of his administration. He was thus led to identify Major Eaton with his administration, and his desire to protect him was proportionate to his love of fame. Added to this, Major Eaton soon became conscious of his own weakness, and threw himself upon the sympathies of his friend. The marplot Lewis, and the parasite Kendall, and the ambitious Van Buren, came to his aid, and persuaded General Jackson that his "popularity could stand any thing." Thus urged he identified himself with his friend, and sunk the hero, the patriot and the statesman, in the partisan. He was persuaded that his own honor, his fame, the character of his administration, were identified with Major Eaton, and he resolved to force the lady upon society.—Has he done it? No. He now sees, and sees too late, that his error was a fatal one.

The following toast, given by Senator Dunlap in 1829, we quote as his opinion of the paper from which the above is extracted.

"By Robert P. Dunlap, Esq. 3d Vice President.—The United States Telegraph—A pillar of strength in the temple of republicanism."

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated June 22:—

"The American schooner Antarctic, bound from Manilla to Bordeaux, was obliged to touch at one of the South Sea islands inhabited by Anthropophagi—(Not "men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders," it appears, but simple cannibals.) The crew had to encounter a desperate attack from the natives, in which thirteen of their number were killed. The rest succeeded in reaching the vessel with two prisoners. During the passage, it was with difficulty that the people on board could preserve themselves from the fury of those savages. "As we of the press (says the *Opinion* of Bordeaux) must see every thing with our own eyes, one of our collaborators paid a visit to the strangers. While he was examining them with attention, one of them threw himself upon him, with unequivocal indications of a desire to devour him; and our friend's situation was becoming most critical, when an honest custom-house officer interfered between the Journalist and the Anthropophagus, but at the sacrifice of his dog to the appetite of the savages, who breakfasted on the poor animal." Thus we can vouch for the veracity of those newly arrived gentlemen."

FROM TERCEIRA.—The Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer has been favored with a letter of a late date from Terceira. The Island, at the date of the letter, had five thousand troops in it. Pica, St. Georges, and Fayal, had all been captured, and the rest of the Azores, it was believed, would soon share the same fate. Several houses at Fayal were destroyed by rockets during the contest between the several combatants. The writer says:—The Government has not allowed any of the American whalers to refresh, on account of the want of provision in the Island. Every description of provision is high. Salt sold at one time for two dollars an alqr. (32pounds) The troops have not been paid for the last seven months, and under the present excitement and warfare, we are in a truly deplorable condition.

Virginia Election.—In Princess Ann county, the great interest felt in the election called out the whole strength of the county; and 381 votes were polled for Thomas Newton, and for Geo. Loyal, 235. [In the same county, two years ago, the votes were, for Newton 145, and for Loyal 147.] This is the only county in the district from which we have returns. Nat. Intel.

Cheap enough.—We learn from the Salem Gazette that the Hon. Timothy Upham has been fined one dollar and costs, for the cow-hiding which he gave to the Hon. Isaac Hill. This proves clearly that the court or the jury before whom the cause was tried were staunch national republicans. Had it been tried by Jacksonites or democratic republicans, the fine would not have been less than ten thousand dollars. Fam. Reader.

WM. N. JEFFERS, of New Jersey is appointed Charge d'Affairs to Central America.

APPOINTMENT.—The Governor of Michigan territory, has been appointed Secretary of War.

The Baltimore Chronicle says it is one of the ON DITS of the day, that Amos Kendall, W. G. Lewis, and W. T. Barry, are to be dismissed.

MARRIED.

In Paris, Mr. Winthrop Matthews to Miss Mary Barbour.

In Greenwood, Mr. Luther Bradford to Miss Mary Wentworth.

In Albany, Mr. John W. Peabody to Miss Leonora Gilson.

In Livermore, Mr. Abner S. Aldrich, to Miss Boadicea L. Thompson.

In Buckfield, Mr. Bennet Gray, of Otisfield, to Miss Harriet Long.

DIED.

In Greenwood, on the 16th inst. Mr. Joseph Herrick, aged 53.—also on the 18th, Eliza, wife of Elijah C. Adwell, aged about 30.—30th, July, Susannah Patch, wife of Timothy Patch, aged 69.

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

An Abstract of INFANTRY TACTICS including exercises and manoeuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen for the use of the Militia of the United States. Published by the Department of War, under the authority of an act of Congress of the 2d of March 1820.

The American Library of Useful Knowledge, published by authority of the Boston Society of Useful Knowledge, vol. 1st, containing Judge Story's, Mr. Webster's and Mr. Everett's Lectures before the Mechanics' Institution—Mr. Everett's Lecture on the workingmen's party—Lord Chancellor Brougham's Dissertation on the objects, advantages, and pleasures of Science, and his account of Lord Bacon's Novum Organon, part 1st, and the 1st part of Mr. Herschell's Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy. Vol. 2d containing a treatise on Mechanics, by Capt. Henry Kater, V. Pres. R. S. &c. and the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, LL.D. F. R. S. L. & E. &c.

Aug. 24.

A GREAT BARGAIN!!

THE noted Stand for

Trade, situated one mile and a half west of Norway Village, at the conjunction of the North and West Stage routes, consisting of a convenient STORE, POTASH, apparatus and out-buildings. Also, a convenient HOUSE, Stable, and half an acre of LAND.—The whole or any part of said property will be sold cheap. The Stock in the Store may be had likewise.

A credit will be given on the sale of the above. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at the stand.

WM. PINGREE.

Norway, July 25. 6

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are in arrears for the Oxford Observer from April 13, 1829, to Oct. 4, 1830, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as it is indispensably necessary that all demands of the late firm of GOODNOW & PHELPS, should be adjusted without delay.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, July 20.

PREMIUM.

THE publishers of the Saturday Courier have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can, the character of American Literature, offer the following premium:—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the writer of the best ORIGINAL TALE, prepared for the Saturday Courier, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations.

All Tales intended to compete for this premium, must be addressed to Woodward & Sprague, Philadelphia, FREE OF POSTAGE, on or before the first day of December, 1831.

Accompanying each Tale the writer must furnish his or her name and address, in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful competitor.

Early in December the Tales presented will be submitted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz:—David Paul Brown, William M. Meredith, John Musgrave, Richard Penn Smith, Morton McMichael, and Charles Alexander, Esqrs. who will award prior to the 1st of January, 1832.

As soon as the award shall be determined, public information of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.

The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January, 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers.

Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided.

Philadelphia, July 9. 6

ESSEX COUNTY

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS School will commence on the 12th of September next, under the instruction of Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON from Bowdoin College.

Me. Instruction will be given in all the English branches usually taught in public schools, and in the Ancient and Modern Languages.

From the high recommendations which Mr. Johnston has produced, the Prudential Committee feel a confidence in recommending the school to their fellow-citizens, and flatter themselves that it will receive a liberal share of patronage.

TERMS.—\$2 per quarter for English Studies; and \$2.50 for the Languages.

Board in the vicinity in respectable families, \$1 per week.

DAVID DENISON,
DAVID HOPKINSON,
JASON SHERMAN,
SPENCER CLARKE,
R. W. FREEMAN.

Prudential Committee.

Guildhall, Vt. July 15, 1831. 6

TO FARMERS.

WANTED

1500 Yds Raw Wool SPANNED

1000 do. Cotton and Wool do.

1800 do. TOW CLOTH

together with 5 or 600 Pds. Wool Footings.

Long STOCKINGS, MITTERS, &c. to complete a contract, for which Dry Goods at fair prices will be given in exchange.

Said articles must be furnished in all the months of August and September. Apply to

Z. G. CARTER,

No. 9, Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland,

who has constantly on hand every description of

Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods.

Aug. 12, 1831. 2m9

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MAINE

WILL hold their annual meeting at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, on Tuesday, the sixth of Sept. at 10 o'clock A. M.—An address will be delivered in the Meeting-house; the procession will move from the society's room at 12 o'clock M. escorted by a band of music.

The board of Trustees and Overseers, the Medical Faculty and the officers of Bowdoin College, gentlemen of the profession and others friendly to the cause of scientific knowledge are invited to join the procession.

The Standing Committee of the society will meet at the same place on Monday the 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Per order,

BENJA. D. BARTLETT, Rec'g. Sec'y.

Bath, August 4th, 1831.

The design of the addresses of this society being to bring the public to a more thorough acquaintance with the profession and the relation they stand in to society, and not to enter into the details and technicalities of medical science—it is hoped that all who feel desirous of promoting correct practice and scientific attainments, both male and female, will attend.

A SPECULATION.

Something curious, and worthy attention.

FROM the great success attending the last

Club, S. J. SYLVESTER, Licensed

Lottery Broker, 130 Broadway, N. York, respectfully submits the following plan to his friends in this section of the country.

The New York Lottery, Extra class, No. 18, will be drawn 21st September. 36 Numbers—6 drawn ballots. The chief prizes of \$50,000, \$40,000, \$30,000, 20,000, \$10,000, 5,800 &c. It is the intention of S. J. Sylvester to club 25 pack's. Whole tickets, 300 300

35 do. halves, 420 210

40 do. quarters, 480 120

Tickets 630 at \$16 \$10,680

100 shares, at \$100 80, 10,680

630 tickets must draw \$4280

100 shares, each \$42 80, 3280

Deducting \$4280 from \$10,680, leaves \$5,800, divided into 100 shares, the greatest possible loss will be \$58 each share.

It is certain the Tickets will draw more than the above named sum, but this amount is mentioned as they cannot bring less. To those who remit \$58 in notes or prizes, a regular certificate of each package and combination numbers will be forwarded. The Tickets will be lodged in the Bank till after the drawing, and the prize money immediately divided among the shareholders. Such a chance seldom occurs to obtain the splendid capitals. The plan has met with so much approbation in New York and Philadelphia, that already 43 shares have been taken.

Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, will, with each certificate, give a guarantee for the payment of all the prizes.

S. J. Sylvester begs to remark to those who do not know him, that he has permission to refer to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre; and also, if required, give the names of the first houses throughout the United States and the Canadas. Many will not wish to risk so much, S. J. Sylvester has therefore for sale in the same scheme, whole tickets \$16, halves \$8, quarters \$4. All letters by mail, meet the same attention as on personal application, if addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER New-York.

N. B.—There are good Schemes drawing every Wednesday, in New-York. Those of my distant patrons wishing to adventure 5, 10, 20 dollars, or upwards, may depend on having tickets remitted by forwarding their orders by mail. Address as above.

Sylvester's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and New York Price Current, published every Wednesday evening, will be sent gratis for 12 months to all who deal with Sylvester. In addition to the above, it contains Prices of Stocks, Bank Note Table, Official Schemes and Drawings, together with a variety of miscellaneous matter.

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HAGER & CO.

Offer for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 29 Gold street, New-York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, &c. &c. They have lately completed series of founts in Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence as being very superior articles. The following are their prices, (uniform with other foundries,) 6 months credit, or 7 1/2 per cent. discount for cash.

Six line Pica and all larger, 28

Cannon to six line Pica, 30

Double English to Double Paragon, 32

Great Primer to Double Pica, 34

Pica and English, 36

Small Pica, 38

Long Primer, 40

Burgois, 46

Brevier, 53

Minion, 70

Nonpareil, 90

LAW OF MAINE.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND
EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE.

An Act for the Abolition of Imprisonment of Honest Debtors for Debt.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That no person shall be liable to be arrested or committed to prison, either on mesne process founded on any contract made and entered into after this act shall take effect, or on any execution issued on any judgment founded on a former judgment rendered in any suit upon any such contract, except in conformity with the provisions of this act; and no mesne process, or execution, shall run against the body of any debtor in any such contract, after this act shall take effect, except as is hereinafter by this act provided.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That when judgment shall be rendered by any Court in any suit founded on any contract made and entered into after this act shall take effect, or on any former judgment rendered in any suit founded on any such contract, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the Court rendering such judgment, and of the Judge, or Justice of the Peace, who may render such judgment, so to vary the form of the execution, that shall issue thereon, as that the same shall not run against the body of the debtor, except in cases hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the creditor or creditors, in any execution, issued as aforesaid, wherein the debt exclusive of costs is not less than five dollars, may at any time notify, as is hereinafter provided, any debtor, named in said execution, to appear before two Justices of the Peace, each of whom shall be of the quorum, a freeholder and disinterested, there to disclose the actual state of such debtor's business affairs, & of all and every description of property, real and personal, which such debtor may have in severalty, or in common with others, or in reversion, or remainder, together with a particular description thereof, and where and with whom the same is in keeping, or deposit; said notification to be issued, on application being made therefor by the creditor or creditors, his or their attorney, by any Justice of the Peace in and for the county where such debtor shall reside, in writing under the hand and seal of said Justice, signifying to the debtor the desire of such creditor, or creditors, to have the disclosure aforesaid made, and the time and place appointed for the making thereof and said notice shall be served by giving the debtor a true and attested copy thereof in hand or by leaving an attested copy thereof at his or her usual place of abode, twenty days at least before the time appointed as aforesaid. And in case any debtor notified as aforesaid, shall neglect to appear as notified, and to make the disclosure aforesaid, and to make answers to such interrogatories, pertinent to the matter, as the execution creditor or creditors, his or their attorney, may see fit to propound in writing, and to make oath to the truth and justness of the said disclosure and answers; or, in case any such debtor shall so appear, and comply with the foregoing requisitions of this act, in making said disclosure and in answering said interrogatories, all of which shall be reduced to writing by the Justices, and signed and sworn to by the debtor in their presence, and it shall not clearly appear to the said Justices, upon the disclosure, interrogatories and answers in the case, and the other evidence produced by the parties, each of whom shall have a right to produce such other evidence that said debtor has conducted honestly, without collusion, fraud or intentional concealment, respecting his property, and that said debtor is unable to satisfy said execution, without the aid of property exempted by law from attachment and execution; then, and in either case, said Justices shall certify on the back of such execution, in writing, under their hands and seals that due notice had been issued and served upon the aforesaid debtor, to appear before them, the said Justices, for the purpose aforesaid, naming the time when and place where, such appearance was required, and that said debtor did not appear and disclose, and answer interrogatories, and make oath as is herein required; or, as the fact may be, that said debtor did so appear, and disclose, and answer interrogatories, and make oath thereunto, as is in and by this act provided, but was adjudged by said Justices not to be entitled to the privilege and benefit allowed by this act, and that said debtor did or did not, as the case may be, appeal from their said adjudication. And it shall be the further duty of said Justices, to annex said disclosure, interrogatories and answers, if there shall be any, to said execution, and return each and every of them into the office of the Clerk of the Court, or unto the Judge, or Justice, from whom said execution may have issued, within twenty days next after their said adjudication, together with the original notice and the evidence of the service thereof; and thereupon said Clerk, Judge or Justice, may issue another execution, on application of the creditor creditors, his or their attorney, for that purpose, and shall renew it from time to time, as is now al-

lowed by law, running against the body of such debtor, in the form of executions issued before the passing of this act; and upon all executions which shall be so issued, the body of such debtor shall be liable to arrest, and commitment to prison, without the benefit of bail thereafter: Provided, however, That if the certificate of said Justices shall in any case show that their decision was appealed from by either party, a new execution shall not be issued, as aforesaid, by the Clerk, Judge or Justice, until notice of the termination of such appeal shall have been given to said Clerk, Judge or Justice, in the manner provided in and by the eighth section of this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That in case it shall appear clearly to the aforesaid Justices, upon the disclosure, interrogatories, answers and other proof of the parties, made and produced as aforesaid, that the said execution debtor has conducted honestly, without collusion, fraud, or intentional concealment respecting his property, and that he is unable to satisfy said execution, without the aid of property exempted by law from attachment and execution, and the property disclosed by him as not so exempted the said Justices shall adjudge the said debtor entitled to the privilege and benefit of this act, and shall proceed to administer to said debtor, if he be willing to take the same, unless the creditor or creditors appeal from the said adjudication as is hereinafter provided, an oath, (or affirmation) in the form following to wit:

I — do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I have not any estate, real or personal, in possession, reversion or remainder, except the goods and chattels exempted by law from attachment and execution; and that I have not, since the commencement of this suit against me, or at any other time, directly or indirectly, sold, loaned, leased, or otherwise disposed of, or conveyed, or entrusted to any person or persons whomsoever, all or any part of the estate, real or personal, whereof I have been possessed, or been the lawful owner, with any intent, or design to secure the same, or to receive, or to expect any profit, gift, remuneration, or advantage therefor personally, or that any or all of my family, heirs or friends should receive or expect any profit, advantage or benefit therefrom, or have caused, or suffered to be done, any thing else whatsoever, whereby any of my creditors may be defrauded. So help me God (Or, this I do under the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be.)

Which oath, (or affirmation) being administered by the said Justices to and taken by said debtor, and a certificate thereof made under the hands and seals of the Justices administering the same, on the back of said execution, which, together with the disclosures, interrogatories, answers, the original notice and the evidence of the service thereof, and all other papers used in the case, shall be in all cases returned by said Justices within twenty days next succeeding, to the Clerk of the Court, Judge or Justice, who issued the same, shall operate forever thereafter as a discharge of the body of said debtor from liability to arrest and imprisonment on said execution and on every other execution which may be issued on the same judgment, or on any subsequent judgment, founded on said judgment; and shall also operate forever thereafter, as a release of said debtor from liability to be notified as aforesaid, to make any further disclosure as aforesaid, on that execution, or on any other execution, issued on the same judgment, or on any subsequent judgment founded thereon; but said oath shall not operate to release the said debtor from the debt and costs set forth in said execution, but the judgment on which said execution was issued shall be and remain a legal claim, and good and effectual in law, to all intents and purposes, against any goods or estate whatsoever, which may then, or any time afterwards, belong to such debtor, excepting such as may be exempted from attachment and execution; and the creditor or creditors, his or their agent or attorney, may take out a new execution, from time to time, for the satisfaction of the debt, in the same manner as might have been done, had no such procedure been had. The aforesaid certificate, in case the oath shall be administered, or in case the debtor shall be adjudged entitled thereto by said Justice, and the creditor shall appeal from said adjudication, shall be in the form following to wit:

STATE OF MAINE.
C — ss. To (naming the officer who issued the execution and his capacity of Clerk, Judge, or Justice of the Peace.)

We, the subscribers, two Justices of the Peace for the said County of —, and each of us of the quorum, a freeholder and disinterested, hereby certify that A. B. the within named creditor (or creditors) hath (or have) caused (C. D.) the within named debtor to be notified according to law, of the desire of said creditor, (or creditors) to have the said debtor make the disclosure required by the Act entitled "An Act for the abolition of imprisonment of honest debtors for debt;" that the said debtor hath appeared accordingly, and disclosed as required by said act; that in our opinion, the said debtor hath not any estate, real or personal, wherewith

to pay said execution, except the goods and chattels exempted by law from attachment, (and those disclosed, described and offered to said creditor by said debtor, as the case may be) and that he had conducted honestly, without collusion, fraud or intentional concealment respecting his property, and that we have after due caution to the said (C. D.) administered to him, (or, as the case may be, adjudged him entitled to) the oath (or affirmation) prescribed in the Act aforesaid. (From which adjudication the creditor or creditors appealed, as the case may be.) Witness our hands and seals this — day of —, Anno Domini.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That whenever in any disclosure made or had before any Justice of the Peace, and of the quorum, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, at the desire of the execution creditor or creditors, the execution debtor shall disclose, describe and offer, to said creditor or creditors, any and all the estate, real and personal, belonging to said debtor, and not exempted by law from attachment and execution, so that the same may be taken in execution, the said debtor, if he shall be adjudged by said Justices entitled to the privilege and benefit of this Act, and if the creditor or creditors shall not appeal from such adjudication, may be admitted to take the oath prescribed in the fourth section of this Act, by adding thereto after the word "execution," and the estate, real (or personal, as the case may be) disclosed, described, and offered, as required by law in satisfaction of the execution whereon I have been notified to disclose; and the creditor shall have a lien on both the personal and real estate, so disclosed and described and offered, or so much thereof as shall be requisite to satisfy said execution, for the term of thirty days after the time of such offer; and if the debtor shall transfer, conceal, or otherwise dispose of, or suffer to be transferred, concealed or otherwise disposed of, the personal estate so offered, within the period aforesaid, and after taking the oath or affirmation aforesaid, or if he shall refuse to surrender the same, within a reasonable time, to the demand of said creditor, or creditors, that the same may be taken in execution if demanded within the thirty days aforesaid, then said debtor shall receive no benefit from his said oath or affirmation, but said creditor or creditors shall be entitled to recover, against said debtor, in an action on the case, founded on such transfer, concealment, or other disposal of the property of said debtor as aforesaid, double the amount of said execution; and an execution shall be issued on the judgment that shall be rendered in such action, running against the body of said debtor, authorizing and commanding his arrest and commitment to prison, without the reservation to him of any right to bail, or the benefit of the provisions of this Act: Provided, That if there shall be an appeal by either party, from the adjudication of the Justices aforesaid, in any case where real or personal estate shall be disclosed and offered as aforesaid, the creditor's lien aforesaid shall continue for, and during the term of thirty days after final decision shall be had on such appeal.

Concluded on the second page.

[From the Washington Globe.]

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Louis Mc Lane, of Delaware, to be Secretary of the United States.

Martin Van Buren, of New York, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, to the King of the United Kingdom of G. Britain, and Ireland.

Aaron Vail of New York, to be Secretary of Legation to the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, in the place of Washington Irving, Esq. who has signified his wish to retire from that station.

[Mr. Vail is a nephew of Wm. H. Crawford. He has been a clerk in the State Department for a number of years, and has had the care of the diplomatic correspondence of the U. S. with our own and foreign ministers.] Eds. J. C.

NEW POST ROUTE.—We understand a new Office is established at East St. Albans Me. and that Rev. Nathan Douglass is appointed Post Master. All communications intended for Stetson, North Newport, Corinna, and East St. Albans, should be sent through Levant or St. Albans Post Office—and such as are intended for the middle or eastern part of St. Albans, should be directed East St. Albans. [Courier.]

A tremendous whirlwind, says a Port Gibson paper, lately passed through the upper section of this county, accompanied with hail and rain. One house was taken up and carried about ten paces, turned round, and set down again without further injury.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in St. Andrews on the 26th ult. which destroyed several buildings. The whole loss of property is estimated at £1100, on which there was no insurance. No lives were lost.

A countryman having observed an advertisement of a fencing master, at \$12 per quarter, and supposing his intention was to enclose fields on an improved plan, called to inquire whether he meant to find stuff.

In a public lecture lately delivered at Portland Mr. Noah Webster stated "that to prepare himself for the great and principal work of his life—his dictionary—he made himself acquainted with twenty different languages."

DEATH OF COL. VARICK.—The venerable Richard Varick, President of the American Bible Society, died at Jersey city on Saturday night aged 79 years.

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots.—The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leaves to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very respectable citizen.

A CASE.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceeding, ly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL, Keeper of the Toll-house, South Boston Bridge. Mr. T. KIDDER, Proprietor of the Conway Medicines. Boston, June 17th, 1829. * * Price 50 cents.

SORE

AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES'

EYE WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH ACHES!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHES PILLS afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth.—They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

DYSPEPSIA,

OF most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved, and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. REEVE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

In connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea, and Flatulences. Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

* * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Manover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines. [Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

RHEUMATISM CURED!

The following certificate has been politely furnished to the subscriber by Eli Longley Jr. Esq. of Waterford, in this County, in favor of Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment. The subscriber is always supplied with the genuine article. Persons who are in want of it, would do well to recollect that they had better send a little further and be certain than to purchase articles which may injure them, or not do them any good at least.

For sale in large or small quantities, together with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, by ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, June 20.

To ASA BARTON, Esq.—

Dear Sir—I hereby certify, that, having been severely afflicted with the Rheumatism, for a considerable length of time, and receiving no essential benefit from any other medicine, I at length made use of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, and found almost immediate relief. And as some months have passed away since I have been relieved of that tedious complaint, I have the strongest confidence in the efficacy of this Liniment for the cure of Rheumatic affections in general. I speak not in its favor from my own experience alone, as several individuals of my acquaintance have experienced the benefit of this truly valuable medicine, when other medical prescriptions have failed to afford them relief. ELI LONGLEY, Jr.

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expence, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course in studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered. Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be;—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$150 at the time of graduating.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL. N. York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work.